



Thorough knowledge of suitable subfloors, adhesive recommended, and installation procedure is the only way to be assured of satisfactory installations.



INSTALLATION and MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Wood-Mosaic Prefinished Hardwood Flooring

Wood-Mosaic Corporation

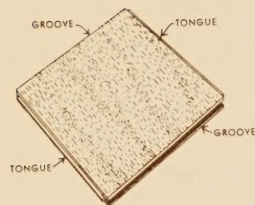
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY • IN CANADA: WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

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INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

INSTALLATION OF WOOD-MOSAIC PREFINISHED FLOORING IN MASTIC



Wood-Mosaic prefinished Hardwood Flooring Blocks are 9" square and of 1/2" nominal thickness. Each block is bonded under enormous pressure with modified waterproof glue to provide high dimensional stability. Tongues and grooves (see fig.) on opposite sides assure interlocking and easy

installation.

No sanding and finishing is required after installation. The floor can be walked on as soon as the installation is completed. The special factory finish is not affected by ordinary household spills (alcohol, fruit juices, ink, grease, perfume, urine, etc.) and has three to four times more wear resistance than ordinary "on the job applied" finishes.

TYPES OF SUBFLOORS

The Wood-Mosaic Laminated Block all species plus Marie Antoinette and Monticello pattern and 1/2" Laminated Plank can be installed over any kind of subfloor that is smooth, dry and structurally sound. New or old wood floors, concrete slabs (on and above grade) old asphalt tile, marble, ceramics and terrazzo make satisfactory subfloors provided the following specifications are met:

**DO NOT USE A PAPER UNDERLAYMENT
OF ANY KIND ON ANY TYPE SUBFLOOR.**

WOOD SUBFLOORS

Homes with basements or crawl spaces will in most cases have wood subfloors. If wood floors are to be newly constructed specify kiln dried #1 or #2 Common grade dressed and matched boards not over 6" wide. The new subfloor must be securely nailed to the joist preferably in a diagonal direction. All wood subfloors must have a well ventilated air space underneath. Old wood floors must be sound, level, and well-nailed, with no cupped or buckled areas, protruding nails, or cracks through which mastic can seep. Renail where necessary and level any raised edges by rough-sanding. New or old wood subfloor must be smooth and free from wax, grease, old finish, etc. Best means of smoothing a surface or removing an old finish is by power sanding.

PLYWOOD

Plywood provides a satisfactory subfloor if it is furnished and laid in accordance with F.H.A. and V.A. "Minimum Property Standards".

PARTICLE BOARD

Due to variation in manufacture and incompatibility of glue base in some boards with the block bond mastic, brand of particle board subfloor must be approved by Wood-Mosaic.

CONCRETE SUBFLOORS GENERAL

All concrete surfaces must be dry, hard, smooth and even and preferably steel troweled. Surface lumps of concrete, plaster and all foreign substances (paint, oil, film of loose lime, etc.) must be removed.

To remove oil, grease or paint, scrub concrete with a broom or brush, using a solution of one pound of industrial lye to three gallons of water. Care must be taken to keep this solution from coming in contact with any part of the body or eyes.

Surface irregularities can be leveled by hand or machine grinding. Grinding attachments for floor polishers are being used satisfactorily for this purpose. Uneven slabs will cause

GENERAL

This information is designed to assist with the installation of Wood-Mosaic's prefinished hardwood flooring, namely the laminated block, laminated patterns and the solid 5/16 inch patterns in a mastic-type adhesive. This information is the manufacturers recommendations. Therefore, Wood-Mosaic makes no warranty expressed or implied, on any installation which does not adhere to the following instructions unless otherwise agreed upon in writing.

WOOD-MOSAIC LAMINATED BLOCK

rocking of wood blocks with resulting squeaks, popping and hollow sounds underfoot. Low areas should be filled to general subfloor level with a good quality concrete patching mix. Allow ample time for drying after patching. On all old concrete floors and new concrete floors that are dusty, a primer compatible with the adhesive should be applied and allowed to dry before spreading the adhesive.

CONCRETE SLAB ON-GRADE

The Wood-Mosaic Laminated Block, Laminated Patterns or Laminated Plank can be installed on concrete slabs on grade that meet F.H.A. and V.A. Minimum Property Standards. Specifications may be obtained from local F.H.A. and V.A. offices.

A concrete slab on grade is one that is in contact with the earth or a sand or gravel fill and does not have a fully ventilated air space beneath. (Adequately ventilated would be approximately two square feet of ventilation opening per 25 lineal feet of exterior wall foundation.) Wood-Mosaic Laminated Blocks can only be installed in below grade areas, provided leakage, free water, hydrostatic pressure or flood conditions do not exist.

Before laying blocks over a new concrete slab, the slab must be aged long enough so that it will not contain enough moisture to create hydrostatic pressure. The required period of aging depends on many factors including the type of membrane used beneath the slab, the amount of water in the slab and the thickness of the slab. The temperature, humidity and circulation of air above the subfloor will also influence the aging period necessary. A 60 to 90 day period of aging under favorable drying conditions is desirable as a safeguard against excessive moisture.

If too much moisture remains in the slab at the time of bonding it will result in a failure of the mastic to concrete bond due to hydrostatic pressure. Excessive warpage can also be caused by a wet slab.

NOTE: It is imperative that the flooring contractor make a proper evaluation of the moisture and temperature conditions at the time blocks are to be installed. He must check for any outside hydrostatic head and see that the moisture by capillary action has been properly eliminated.

See Suggested Concrete Moisture Test on Next Page.

ASPHALT TILE AS A SUBFLOOR

Wood-Mosaic Block may be laid directly over old asphalt tile floors if the tile is not crumbled or otherwise in poor condition. Check to make sure that every tile is firmly bonded to the subfloor. (If any tile is loose, remove entire surface floor down to subfloor level with a spade or scraper.) Remove all wax by cleaning with water and a good quality household scouring powder. Allow the tile to dry thoroughly before proceeding with installation.

As a final step in preparing the subfloor, sweep and damp-mop to remove all dirt and dust. Allow surface to dry thoroughly after damp-mopping.

Recommended Adhesive—water emulsion or cut back type adhesive L-56—Floormastic.

OTHER SUBFLOORS

Marble, ceramics, terrazzo, etc. are satisfactory subfloors provided that they are clean, dry, smooth and conform to the other subfloor requirements as outlined.

SUBFLOORS WITH RADIANT HEAT

Wood-Mosaic Laminated Blocks are suitable for installation where radiant heat is the method of heating. Floormastic L-56 and R-58 can be used, provided that the temperature of the slab never exceeds 110°F.

SUGGESTED CONCRETE TESTING METHODS

A concrete slab must be checked to determine if it is sufficiently dry to receive flooring. A mat test is recommended as follows:

Lay rubber or plastic sheets at least 2 ft. square in size, at several locations on the floor, weighing the sheets evenly so that they have even contact with the slab surface. Leave for 24 hours. If moisture appears on the underside of the sheets, the concrete should be allowed to dry further before wood block flooring is installed. Recheck until no moisture develops.

If the concrete slab is over 6 inches in thickness, or contains certain light weight aggregate or similar material, the mat test is not considered adequate. It is recommended

that a test method that will reveal the presence or absence of moisture throughout the depth of the slab. A method for testing this type of slab is as follows:

With a trowel make a thin application of a water base mastic (L-56) to a small area of the slab. Use a rubber or plastic sheet and cover the mastic over an area at least 2 ft. square. Tape all edges of the mate to prevent the escape of moisture. Leave for 24 hours. When the mat is removed, the moisture condition of the slab is considered excessive if the mastic has not begun to set. Calibrated hygrometers have also been developed to indicate the moisture content of a slab. This instrument however, is not commonly available for use on a construction job.

ADHESIVES FOR LAMINATED BLOCK ONLY

There are several adhesives or mastics that can be used with Wood-Mosaic flooring. The two general categories of mastics, recommended are as follows:

1. Asphalt-Base Adhesive—Asphalt-base adhesives have the characteristics allowing lateral movement of the blocks and allowing the blocks to rebond. These adhesives have a relatively high resistance to impact loading and a relatively low resistance to sustained static loading.

The three principal asphalt types are the Asphalt Emulsion, cut-back asphalt and hot-melt Asphalt Adhesives. The major difference between the three principal asphalt adhesive types is one of handling on the job.

2. Rubber-Base Adhesives—Rubber base adhesives are characterized by relatively high resistance to static or impact loading. Rubber base adhesives provide a strong bond. They do not have rebond characteristics if the bond is broken.

The following adhesives can be used for installation of Wood-Mosaic Laminated Blocks:

FLOORMASTIC 70

Not recommended over Single Plywood subfloors under ¾" thick—Floormastic 70 is a cut back asphalt adhesive which is applied at the rate of approximately 25-30 square feet per gallon. Too little mastic may result in a poor bond, while too much may result in "bleeding" between the blocks. Floormastic is applied cold and works best at about 70°F. In cold weather Floormastic must be stored in a warm place 24 hours before using. In order to maintain a sufficient, even spread a trowel with the following notch dimensions is recommended.



Floormastic 70 is recommended only for Wood-Mosaic Laminated Blocks.

The blocks can be installed from one to twenty-four hours after spreading, but the best and most generally used method is to spread the Floor mastic about 12 hours before installing the Blocks. This usually allows sufficient time for the solvent to escape. If the Block are installed too soon, slippage will be a problem. If the mastic becomes too dry there will not be proper transfer of the mastic to the Block. The floor installer should determine the proper open time or solvent flash period. This time depends on several variables including temperature, air movement, etc. When the Blocks are firmed into the mastic with a roller or rubber mallet, there should be a transfer of mastic to the Block at every point on which it has come in contact with the mastic. If the mastic has become too dry for proper bonding, IT CAN BE REACTIVATED BY BRUSHING OR WIPING WITH MINERAL SPIRITS.

On old concrete floors and some new concrete floors where dust can not be removed by other means, an asphalt primer should be applied and allowed to dry before spreading the Floormastic.

Standard asphalt primer may be used or one may be made by using one to three parts of mineral spirits to one part of Floormastic.

It cannot be overemphasized the importance of proper pressure. If the Blocks are not firmly seated in the mastic, a poor bond between the Block and mastic will result and subsequently unsatisfactory service.

It is the responsibility of the flooring contractor to see that proper drying time and pressure requirements are met.

L-56

Wood-Mosaic's L-56 is a reclaimed rubber emulsion type of mastic.

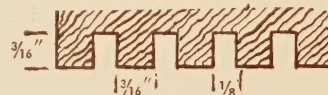
L-56 mastic can only be used with the ½ inch Oak Laminated Block. An important consideration when using this type of mastic is being sure it has dried sufficiently before the floor is laid.

The time interval between spreading L-56 and the laying of the Blocks depends on several factors and varies with each installation. L-56 contains a certain amount of water which must be evaporated into the air or taken into the sub-floor. If the Blocks are installed before a sufficient amount of moisture has been removed from the mastic, the Blocks will pick up this moisture from the mastic causing excessive warpage.

The proper waiting time then depends on the temperature, humidity and air movement over the mastic and secondly the type of subfloor. The best time to lay is after a slight film has started to form on the spread mastic and it will no longer stick to your finger when pressed lightly in the mastic. When the Blocks are laid, this film will be broken and the mastic should have an immediate grab. The mastic should still be soft enough so that when a Block is firmly placed in the mastic and then withdrawn there will be transfer of the mastic to the Block.

After spreading the Adhesive let it set until a majority of the water has escaped. It is difficult to state a definite open time due to varying exposure conditions. Experience has shown that it takes approximately 15 to 30 minutes. It is again essential that the adhesive be tacky enough to hold the flooring firmly in place without slippage as it is installed. Should any delays in application cause the adhesive to become too dry so that it does not have a strong immediate grab, reactivate the adhesive by wiping it with a cloth slightly dampened with white (unleaded) gasoline. This works only on the same day the adhesive is spread. If greater time elapses, then a second application of adhesive must be made. The proper spread rate is approximately 45 square feet per gallon. The blade of the trowel should be held perpendicular to the floor for proper spreading of the adhesive. Use pressure to firmly seat blocks—a 200 pound (or more) roller is recommended for best results. A rubber mallet will also be helpful in seating the blocks.

The trowel to be used should be as follows:



Apply mastic just as it comes from the container, without heating. However, since it freezes at 32° F, it must be protected from exposure to low temperature.

NOTE: Do not attempt to lay blocks when room temperature is less than 45° F. A temperature of around 70° is preferable, for 24 hours before using.

Not recommended for the installation of cherry, walnut, maple Laminated Blocks including Marie Antoinette and Monticello patterns and ½" Laminated Plank.

Mastic recommended for these products — R-58. See page 5 for installation instructions.

LAYING OUT WORKING LINES

(The following instructions deal with the installation of blocks in a square or "checkerboard" pattern, without regard to balanced borders at walls.)

Installation should begin on the side of the room containing the main entrance-way (see Fig. 1).

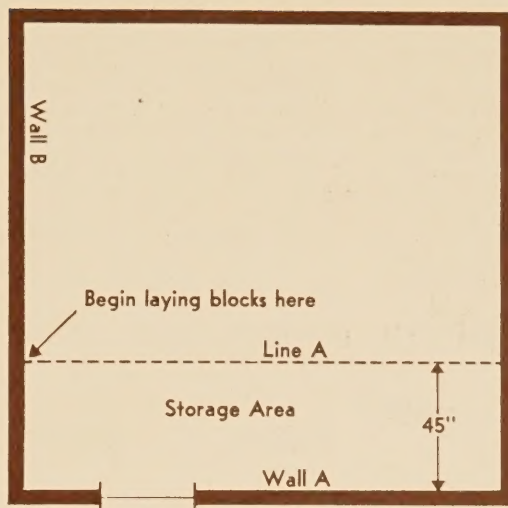


FIG. 1

Step 1: (See Fig. 1) From Wall A measure off 45" at two different points. Stretch a chalked line from wall to wall through these points, parallel to Wall A. Snap this line (Line A) onto the subfloor, dividing the room into two unequal areas. Blocks will be laid first in the larger area; use the space between Wall A and Line A as a working and materials storage area during early installation.

Step 2: (See Fig. 2) Wall B can serve as a second working line provided the room is "in square" — that is, Wall B and line A form a right angle. Unfortunately this is not often the case. Check alignment of the walls as follows:

Measure 8' along Wall B and 6' along Line A, marking the points established. Now measure the diagonal dis-

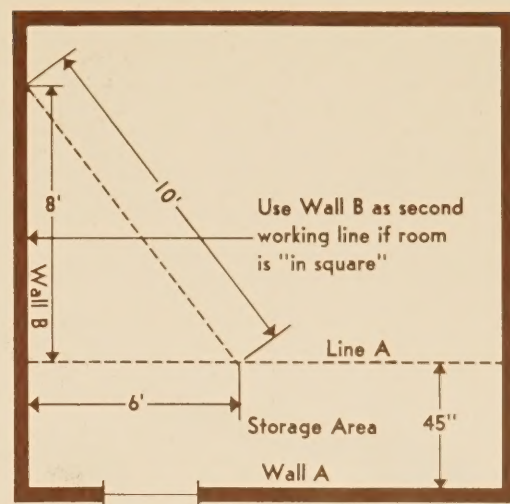


FIG. 2

tance across the corner of the room between these points. If the room is "in square," this distance will be exactly 10'.

If the above test shows that Line A and Wall B form a right angle, blocks may be laid flush along this wall in alignment with Line A without extra effort. However, if the area proves to be out of square, it is NOT necessary to "square the room" by establishing a second working line along Wall B. Just remember, when laying blocks, to place Block No. 1 (see Fig. 5) in perfect alignment with Line A and to keep the joints of all blocks in line with those of neighboring blocks. (For further details, see "Laying the Blocks") Do not cover Working Line A.

LAYING THE BLOCKS

Begin laying blocks in the portion of the room shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Lay blocks as close as possible to all walls to help prevent slip-page.

NOTE: When placing individual blocks, insert groove over tongue or tongue into groove and drop block lightly into position. A tap on the exposed side will complete positioning. Do not slide blocks into place; cement will pile up on the leading edge, impeding the fit. Cement which accidentally gets on surface of blocks should be wiped up immediately.

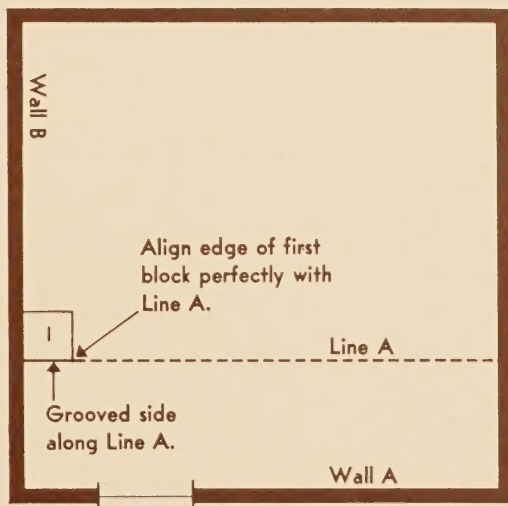


FIG. 3

Step 1: (See Fig. 3) Lay Block No. 1 in the corner formed by Line A and Wall B, with a grooved side against the working line and one tongue against Wall B. This is the key block. Make sure it coincides exactly with Line A.

NOTE: If the area to be floored is "in square," (see Step 2, "Laying Out Working Lines") the tongue side of Block No. 1 will fit perfectly against Wall B with the groove side in automatic alignment with Line A, as instructed above. However, if the room is NOT square, place Block No. 1 in correct positioning along Line A as close as possible to Wall B without regard to alignment with the wall itself.

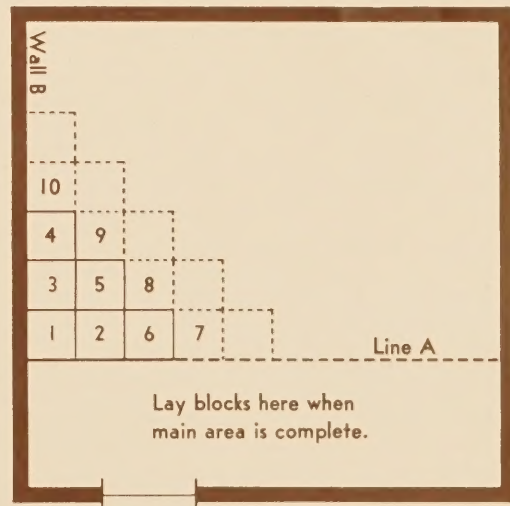


FIG. 4

Step 2: (See Fig. 4) Next, lay Blocks 2 and 3, fitting tongues and grooves with Block No. 1 as required. Follow with Blocks 4, 5, and 6, establishing a staggered or "saw-tooth" pattern across the corner of the room as shown in Fig. 6.

NOTE: If the room is "in square," one edge of Blocks 3, 4, 10, etc., like the edge of Block No. 1, will fit snugly against Wall B without trouble. If the room is NOT in true alignment, these border blocks will seemingly not fit properly along Wall B. In this event, simply remember to lay all blocks in perfect alignment with neighboring blocks, regardless of

position in relation to Wall B. Keep all joints in line with those of adjoining blocks. If, as laying progresses, the space intended to receive border blocks along Wall B becomes less than is required, trim each border to fit. If the space becomes more than is required, trim properly-sized pieces from other blocks to fill in the extra space after the floor is completed.

Step 3: Continue laying blocks in rows along the "saw-tooth" diagonal until far walls are reached. Be careful to cut blocks tightly and to keep joints straight. If necessary, cut part blocks to fit along walls without forcing.

Step 4: When the main area has been covered, move all materials onto the completed portion of the floor. Then lay five rows of blocks back and forth along Line A until

Wall A is reached. If necessary trim blocks in the last row to fit snugly along Wall A.

NOTE: The weight of workmen helps embed newly-laid blocks in the mastic cement. Freshly-laid blocks may emit a slight popping sound under weight or pressure while bonding permanently. This is quite normal, and will stop when bonding is complete.

Step 5: Allow adhesive to bond for at least twelve hours; then re-install old base shoe mold or obtain new factory-finish molding of appropriate size. If there is any appreciable difference in elevation between new floor of Wood-Mosaic blocks and old floors in adjoining rooms, overcome by using a special $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2" factory-finished reducing strip.

CUTTING IN THE BORDER AND TRIM

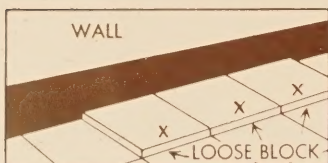


FIG. 5

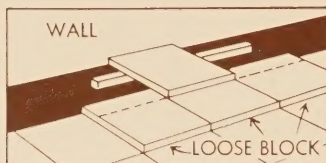


FIG. 6

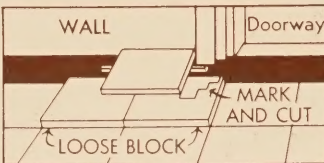


FIG. 7

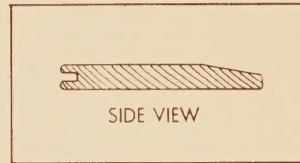


FIG. 8

There will be areas around the room where it will be necessary to fit less than a full block against the wall.

Step 1: As in Fig. 5, place loose blocks over the last row of installed blocks, making certain that the tongues and grooves of these loose blocks will interlock on the side marked "X" with those various blocks that they are resting upon.

Step 2: As in Fig. 6 on top of these loose blocks place another block flush against the wall. (A thin piece of wood laid on adhesive will keep your block clean while you are measuring).

Step 3: Using the topmost block as a guide, score a deep line with a pencil or a sharp awl on the underneath block.

Step 4: Using any type of hand saw or power saw, cut across the guide line.

Step 5: Insert this partial block in its proper place on the floor.

Step 6: For fitting a block at the doorway or door jambs, see Fig. 7.

Step 7: Where the Wood-Mosaic block is installed next to rubber tile, asphalt tile or other types of resilient floor covering, or where there is any appreciable difference in elevation between the new floor and old floors in adjoining rooms, the Wood-Mosaic $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{1}{8}$ " beveled reducing strip can be used. This strip is two inches wide and can be procured in any length you wish. (See Fig. 8)

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

LAMINATED BLOCK IN WALNUT, CHERRY & MAPLE — PREFINISHED MARIE ANTOINETTE AND MONTICELLO PATTERNS $\frac{1}{2}$ " PREFINISHED RANDOM WIDTH & LENGTH PLANK

R-58 Adhesive is recommended for the installation of these patterns over either wood or concrete subfloors. The sub-floor specifications are the same as shown on pages 2 and 3 for $\frac{1}{2}$ " laminated block.

Marie Antoinette and Monticello Patterns are furnished with splines or slip-tongues. Be sure to use them in all cases where grooves do not have opposite tongue sections.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " Prefinished Plank is tongued and grooved on edges and grooved on ends. Slip tongues are supplied to be inserted in butt joints of adjoining planks.

To apply use only the R-58 or L-56 Trowel. It is especially designed to give the proper adhesive spread and to release the adhesive solvent quickly. Hold trowel so that blade is vertical to subfloor. Stroke with notched edge pressed firmly against subfloor. The right amount of adhesive will then be deposited in the ridges formed by the troweling. If trowel is held in a slanting position, insufficient adhesive will be deposited. When spreading adhesive over concrete surfaces, teeth or trowel will wear down. Check occasionally and, when needed, file notches to a depth of $\frac{3}{16}$ ". Sketch of recommended Installation Trowel.

After spreading the adhesive let it set until the solvent has escaped. In the case of these Adhesives experience has shown that this takes approximately 30 minutes. Then the

open or working time within which the flooring can be set is approximately 45 minutes. It is essential that the adhesive is tacky enough to hold the flooring firmly in place without slippage as it is installed. This firm, immediate grab is absolutely essential.

Use hand pressure or rubber mallet to set the entire surface of each piece in the adhesive; the adhesive should have an immediate grab.

The area which has just been laid should be thoroughly rolled. By far, the best results are obtained by rolling with a heavy roller — 200 pounds or more.

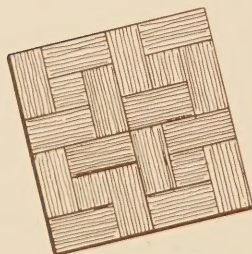
Repeat above procedure until entire area to be laid is completed.

Should any delays in application cause the adhesive to become too dry so that it does not have a strong, immediate grab, reactivate the adhesive by wiping it with a cloth slightly dampened with white (unleaded) gasoline. Then proceed. This works only on the same day the adhesive is spread. If greater time elapses, then a second application of adhesive must be made.

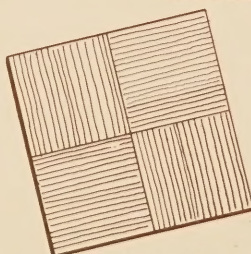
When using solvent for reactivation or clean up it is essential that proper precautionary measures for handling such materials be observed.

HADDON HALL • CLUSTERED SQUARE

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



HADDON HALL



CLUSTERED SQUARES

USE R-58 ADHESIVE ONLY

SUBFLOORS

Haddon Hall or Clustered Square can be installed over any kind of subfloor that is dry smooth and structurally sound and that has well ventilated air space underneath so as to prevent the accumulation of moisture in the subfloor. Wood, concrete, terrazzo, etc. — must be free of all dirt, grease, wax, film of lime and other loose surface finishes and be thoroughly clean when the adhesive is being applied.

WOOD SUBFLOORS

Homes with basements or crawl spaces will in most cases have wood subfloors. If wood floors are to be newly con-

structed specify Kiln dried #1 or #2 Common grade dressed and matched boards not over 6" wide. The new subfloor must be securely nailed to the joist preferably at a diagonal direction. All wood subfloors must have a well ventilated air space underneath. Old wood floors must be sound, level, and well-nailed, with no cupped or buckled areas, protruding nails, or cracks through which mastic can seep. Renail where necessary and level any raised edges by rough-sanding. New or old wood subfloor must be smooth and free from wax, grease, old finish, etc. Best means of smoothing a surface or removing an old finish is by power sanding.

CONCRETE SUBFLOORS

Haddon Hall and Clustered Square floorings must not be installed on concrete slabs on grade either with or without radiant heat—however, can be installed over suspended concrete slabs without radiant heat. A concrete slab on grade is one that is in contact with the earth or a sand or gravel fill and does not have a fully ventilated air space beneath. Adequately ventilated would be approximately two square feet of ventilation opening per 25 lineal feet of exterior wall foundation.

All concrete surfaces must be dry, hard, smooth and even and preferably steel troweled. Surface lumps of concrete, plaster and all foreign substances (paint, oil, film of loose lime, etc.) must be removed.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

Store the cartons of Haddon Hall or Clustered Square in a dry place. Do not store in a basement or directly against the concrete floor slab.

The Haddon Hall or Clustered Square should be installed only after all other construction has been completed in order to prevent damage to its fine surface finish.

All surroundings must be dry. There must not be present any conditions which cause condensation of moisture on walls and floors. All interior work, such as plastering and painting, must be completed and dry.

SPACING

In order to allow for dimensional changes that will take place in the flooring after installation, the individual pieces of Haddon Hall or Clustered Square should be uniformly spaced. In normal humidity areas this should be 1/64".

In areas where humidity conditions are considered normally high, it may be advisable that more liberal spacing be made. In those areas where humidity conditions are normally constantly low, the spacing should be reduced. Allow spacing of 1/8" or more between the Haddon Hall or Clustered Square and the sidewalls.

R-58 ADHESIVE

To apply use only the R-58 or L-56 Trowel. It is especially designed to give the proper adhesive spread and to release the adhesive solvent quickly. Hold trowel so that blade is vertical to subfloor. Stroke with notched edge pressed firmly against subfloor. The right amount of adhesive will then be deposited in the ridges formed by the troweling. If trowel is held in a slanting position, insufficient adhesive will be deposited. When spreading adhesive over concrete surfaces, teeth of trowel will wear down. Check occasionally and, when needed, file notches to a depth of 3/16". Sketch of recommended Installation Trowel.



After spreading the adhesive let it set until the solvent has escaped. In the case of these Adhesives experience has

To remove oil, grease or paint, scrub concrete with a broom or brush, using a solution of one pound of industrial lye to three gallons of water. Care must be taken to keep this solution from coming in contact with any part of the body or eyes.

Surface irregularities can be leveled by hand or machine grinding. Grinding attachments for floor polishers are being used satisfactorily for this purpose. Uneven slabs will cause rocking of wood blocks with resulting squeaks, popping and hollow sounds underfoot. Low areas should be filled to general subfloor level with a good quality concrete patching mix. Allow ample time for drying after patching. On all old concrete floors and new concrete floors that are dusty, a primer compatible with the adhesive should be applied and allowed to dry before spreading the adhesive.

It is frequently necessary to make use of underlayment or leveling materials. There are many types of these. Asphalt underlayment materials (including asphalt felt) must never be used. Our Adhesives and asphalt are incompatible. Underlayment materials of the latex type are compatible with these Adhesives.

OTHER SUBFLOORS

Marble, terrazzo and ceramics are satisfactory for subfloors, provided they are clean, dry, smooth and sound and above grade.

CAUTION!

R-58 Adhesive Is Flammable!

When using these Adhesives the room should be fully ventilated. Open windows. Get the air in circulation. Be absolutely sure that there are no lighted cigarettes, matches, lighters, blow torches, gas jets, pilot lights, electrical heating appliances, open grate fires, or fire of any kind anywhere in the house. Read instructions on can or in cartons.

shown that this takes approximately 30 minutes. Then the open or working time within which the flooring can be set is approximately 45 minutes. It is essential that the adhesive is tacky enough to hold the flooring in place without slippage as it is installed. This firm, immediate grab is absolutely essential.

Use hand pressure or rubber mallet to set the entire surface of each piece in the adhesive; the adhesive should have an immediate grab.

The area which has just been laid should be thoroughly rolled. By far, the best results are obtained by rolling with a heavy roller—200 pounds or more.

Repeat above procedure until entire area to be laid is completed.

Should any delays in application cause the adhesive to become too dry so that it does not have a strong, immediate grab, reactivate the adhesive by wiping it with a cloth slightly dampened with white (unleaded) gasoline. Then proceed. This works only on the same day the adhesive is spread. If greater time elapses, then a second application of adhesive must be made.

When using solvent for reactivation or clean up it is essential that proper precautionary measures for handling such materials be observed.

FACTORS THAT MUST BE CONSIDERED IN ANY MASTIC INSTALLATION

An unsatisfactory mastic installation can normally be attributed to one of the following:

A. Improper Subfloor—This includes such things as 1) insufficient ageing of concrete slabs. 2) Improper moisture barriers. 3) Improper cement - aggregate - water mixes. 4) rough and uneven surfaces. 5) and surfaces that have not been sufficiently cleaned of dirt and other foreign materials.

B. Improper Application of Mastic—1) Insufficient or uneven spread. 2) Improper solvent or carrier evaporation period. 3) Use of wrong adhesive.

C. Blocks not Seated Properly in Mastic—This is normally the result of insufficient pressure or precure of adhesive. If the mastic is properly applied to obtain the specified spread rate and sufficient pressure is applied to firm the blocks in the mastic, at least 75 percent of the block should have mastic transfer.

D. Failure to use the correct type or mastic or adhesive as recommended by the manufacturer.

HOW TO MAINTAIN

WOOD-MOSAIC HARDWOOD FLOORS

Wood-Mosaic pre-finished floors are completely finished at the factory according to methods which have proved most dependable during our many years of experience in producing the finest custom-built hardwood flooring. We produce a finish which enhances the natural beauty of the wood and which is exceptionally durable.

Wood-Mosaic Paste Wax is ideal also for the care of Wood-Mosaic fine Parquetry Floors which are finished on the job. You will, for that matter, be pleased with the results on any hardwood floor.

WAXING

To preserve the fine factory-finish, use any good quality paste or solvent-base liquid wax. Do not use water-emulsion self-polishing waxes. Do not use soap or water to clean any hardwood floor. All good paste waxes contain a cleaning solvent that makes them self-cleaning when applied. This eliminates the necessity of using a separate cleaner except at very infrequent intervals.

Under normal usage, waxing two times per year should be sufficient.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING SUGGESTIONS

Dust with a dry mop to remove dust and dirt particles. Never use an oiled mop, it softens the wax and leaves a film of grease to catch dust. If water is spilled on waxed floors, wipe it up immediately, otherwise the wax will become white spotted and will require rewaxing. **NEVER USE WATER TO CLEAN YOUR WOOD-MOSAIC FLOOR OR TO REMOVE OLD WAX.** For removal of old wax, ordinary Naphtha or Mineral Spirits is most effective. There are also other special wax-remover solvents that may be used with equally good results. Worn areas can be treated by re-application of wax and by re-polishing. The re-waxed area will then blend with the rest of the floor, leaving no patched appearance.



THE IDEAL WAX FOR ALL HARDWOOD FLOORS

WOOD-MOSAIC PASTE WAX, the finest paste wax available, keeps Wood-Mosaic floors in perfect condition by preserving their superior factory finish and protecting them against wear. Ask your dealer for WOOD-MOSAIC Paste Wax.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PURCHASER

"The following is made in lieu of all warranties, expressed or implied: Sellers and manufacturers' only obligation shall be to replace such quantity of the product proved to be defective. Neither seller nor manufacturer shall be liable for any injury, loss or damage, direct or consequential, arising out of the use or the inability to use the product. Before using, user shall determine the suitability of the product for his intended use, and user assumes all risk and liability whatsoever in connection therewith. The foregoing may not be altered except by our agreement signed by officers of seller and manufacturer".

NOTE: *In new construction, the proper installation of subfloors is usually the responsibility of the general contractor and architect. If the subfloor does not meet specifications, deficiencies should be remedied or called to the attention of the architect, contractor or owner.*

In summary, it is the general contractors, the flooring contractor, the architects and the owners' liability to check these various factors since neither the adhesive manufacturer nor the Wood block producer, except in rare instances, can be present to cooperate in the proper evaluation of the conditions of the subfloor and factors that may affect the proper installation of wood block flooring.

For further information regarding applications not covered in this manual, write:

Wood-Mosaic Corporation
5000 Crittenden Drive
Louisville, Kentucky

Or contact your local dealer or distributor.